THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, April 13, 1810. No. 1228.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

A Lad of about 15 years of age, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Just published by ZADOK CRAMER,
(Price 12 1-2 Cents.)

Two Short Catechisms,

Mutually connected. The questions of the former being generally supposed and omitted in the latter. The former contains the most of what is absolutely necessary to be known in order to Salvation: and may be taught children before they can read. The latter contains the most of what is necessary to be known in order to an admission to the Lord's Table: and being a brief explication of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, frequently in almost the express words thereof, may be learned along with or immediately after it.——By *John Brown*, Minister of the Gospel at Haddington.

April 4, 1810.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Jail of Mercer county, on the night of the 29th of this instant, a certain JOSEPH SCOTT, a convict, under sentence for the crime of adultery. Said Scott is a stout made man, about 6 feet high, sandy complexion, and by trade a blacksmith. Whoever will take the said Joseph Scott, and surrender him to the aforesaid Jail of Mercer county, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by me,

NATHAN PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, March 31, 1810.

NOTICE.

MY wife Anna has left my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

JOHN SMITH.

Moon township, Allegheny county,
March 28, 1810.

NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Anthony Beelen,

Is just opening at his *Old Stand*, in Front Street, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of all descriptions, unusually low for cash or approved paper.

Pittsburgh, 2d April, 1810.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

At Washington, Penn. on the 15th of June next.

THE undivided moiety of the following Tracts of Donation Lands, viz. Lot No. 185, in 2nd district, containing 250 acres.—No. 41, in 3rd ditto, containing 500 acres.—No. 52, in ditto, ditto, containing 250 acres.—No. 114, in 6th ditto, containing 500 acres.—No. 140, in 7th ditto, containing 500 acres.—Also, all the interest of the late John Simonson, esq. in several quarter sections of land in the counties of Jefferson, Columbiana, and Stark, in the state of Ohio, a particular description will be given on the day of sale. Any person, in the mean time, wishing to obtain information concerning the same, may apply to O. JENNINGS, esq. of Steubenville.

All persons who have demands against the estate of *John Simonson*, esq. deceased, are hereby requested to produce them to the executors, properly authenticated, for adjustment.

O. JENNINGS, JAMES BRICE,
B. WELLS, D. COOKE,
Executors of John Simonson, esq. deceased.

Washington, March 18th, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A new and handsome *Carriage*, for terms apply at the "*Pittsburgh Hotel.*"

Pittsburgh, *March* 15, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Donation Land,

No. 203, containing 200 acres, in the Firs District. For terms apply to JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to dispose of it.

February 8, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

October 24, 1808. STEEL SEMPLE.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber gave three judgment notes for one hundred dollars each, on one of which notes there is credit for money paid, to a certain Hans Nisbet, in consideration for a tract or piece of land; and whereas the said Nisbet cannot make me a title for said land, and has failed in his contract with me, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes or either of them, as I will not pay them unless I am compelled by law.

THOMAS NISBET.

Butler county, Connequenessing township, March 26. 1810.

SALE OF DONATION LANDS.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale,

At the MERCHANT'S COFFEE-HOUSE in PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY the 17th MAY next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following Tracts of Donation Land.

IN MERCER COUNTY.

2d district	Lot	No.	1845	con'g	200 acres
3d	——	——	499	——	200
Do.	——	——	610	——	200
Do.	——	——	617	——	200
Do.	——	——	1931	——	200
4th	——	——	693	——	200
Do.	——	——	709	——	200
Do.	——	——	845	——	100

IN BEAVER COUNTY.

1st district	Lot	No.	6	con'g	250 acres
Do.	——	——	8	——	250
Do.	——	——	1752	——	200
Do.	——	——	1760	——	200

IN CRAWFORD COUNTY.

6th district	Lot	No.	1205	con'g	200 acres
8th	——	——	150	——	250
Do.	——	——	1621	——	200

IN BUTLER COUNTY.

1st district	Lot	No.	152	con'g	200 acres

IN VENANGO COUNTY.

6th district	Lot	No.	1147	con'g	200 acres

IN ERIE COUNTY.

10th dis't	Lot	No.	1991	con'g	200 acres

IN MERCER COUNTY.

5th district	Lot	No.	905	con'g	200 acres
Do.	——	——	998	——	200
Do.	——	——	1040	——	200

These lands are in general good, and some of them of first quality. Most of them are favourably situated in improving settlements, and are likely to rise in value as the population of that new country increases. Good titles will be given by the subscribers, and may be inspected by any person wishing to purchase. The terms of payment will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN BAKER,
ABM. KINTZING,
RICHARD RUSH.

February 28, 1810.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

THOMAS ALLISON, GUN-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that on the first of April next, he will remove to the town of Pittsburgh,

in Front street near the Post Office,

where he intends carrying on the Gun-Smith Business in all its different branches. He flatters himself, from his knowledge of the business, and the strict attention he is determined to pay to it, that he will give satisfaction to those who may please to employ him.

He will constantly be supplied with *Ferree's best Powder*, to supply those who may require it.

March 22, 1810.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED HORSE

NORTH STAR,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the Livery stable of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, from the first of April, until the tenth day of July, and cover mares at ten dollars the season, payable the first day of September next: Six dollars (cash) the single leap; and twenty dollars to insure a colt, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; the owner parting with the mare, or removing her, forfeits the insurance money, and in all cases half a dollar to the groom, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse. Any person bringing three mares, and being responsible for the payment, shall have a deduction made on the foregoing prices of twelve and a half per cent. The colts of this horse are so very promising, that they will fully recommend him wherever they are known. He is a beautiful dark bay, rising 13 years, and in size, make, muscle, bone, and correct movement, equal, if not superior, to any horse on the continent of America. He is allowed by the best judges to be better formed for the improvement of the American breed of horses, than any horse ever imported. He is seventeen hands high, elegantly proportioned, of great strength, and moves uncommonly light, and with speed in all his gaits. His sire was sir John Pennyman's renowned horse North Star, who was got by sir William Middleton's Match'em, out of Col. Howe's famous mare Lass of the Mill. The dam of North Star was got by the duke of Grafton's Florezil, out of a Yorkshire mare.

DANIEL BELTZHOOVER.

Pittsburgh, *March* 1810.

(CERTIFICATES.)

This is to certify that I purchased the horse, North Star, of Mr. Moorcraft, Oxford-street London, in the summer of the year 1801; that I shipped him with the horse Goldfinger, now at Frederick, in Maryland, on board the ship Juno, capt. Stevens, bound to New-York, where he was landed in November, 1801.—North Star was only four years old when I purchased him.

JOHN COLES.

New-London, (Con.) May 5, 1803.

The subscribers hereby certify, that they have seen several of the North Star's colts, and are of opinion that they are excelled by none in this neighbourhood for muscle, bone and movement. We have known some of them to sell at three years old, for 600 dollars, and 800 has been refused for one of that age.

John Baer, Andw. Graff, Jacob Graff, and Adam Reigart, jun.

March 1, 1806.

I do hereby certify, that John T. Mason, esq. sent two mares last season to North Star, each foaled a horse colt, which in my opinion are not excelled in point of size, figure and form, by any colts of their age on the continent. I have also seen several others of his colts, all of which confirm North Star to be a superior foal getter.

M. Bayley, agent for John T. Mason, esq. Washington county, Maryland.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment.

TO PRINTERS.

A Complete set of PRINTING MATERIALS for Sale, consisting of *Long Primer, Small Pica, English, Black Letter, Double Pica, French Canon*, and *Eight Line Pica*, most of which are entirely new—also, a good *Press, Cases, Frames, &c. &c.* making the materials complete for an Office for a Newspaper, having heretofore been occupied as such. The terms will be made very reasonable. Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, March 29, 1810.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate possession given.

A TWO Story Brick House, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. The house is well finished and convenient.—For terms apply to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1810.

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

VALUABLE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES,

FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Sing's warranted patent ITCH Ointment. The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the Itch, without having in it any thing dangerous or disagreeable.—*Price 50 cents* per box.

WORM TEA,

One of the most valuable medicines ever sold, for the destruction of worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.—*Price 25 cents single, and 2 dollars per dozen.*

The Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. There never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim to public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify. It would be needless to expatiate largely on the extraordinary virtues of these drops, it being the general received opinion, if taken regularly and according to directions, it is the most efficacious medicine in the known world, for the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, when the bark, and every other medicine had proved ineffectual, and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.—*Price 50 cents per bottle.*

Patent German Eye Water,

A safe, certain and efficacious remedy for all diseases of the eyes.—*Price 37 1-2 cents per bottle.*

Doctor Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc.

A safe and effectual cure for bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, and all green wounds.—*Price 50 cents.*

Charcoal Dentrifice

For the teeth and gums.—*Price 25 cents.*

N. B. Country Linnen, Bags, Beeswax, or Tallow will be taken for any of the above articles.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf

Just come to hand from New-York,
And for Sale, at
ZADOK CRAMER'S Bookstore,
A few numbers of

The Rambler's Magazine,

A new work, pretty much in the style and manner of Salmangundy, published some time ago in the same place and by the same person, David Longworth, Shakespeare Gallery.

March 22, 1810.

On Wednesday next, will be published,
(Price 10 cents.)
By ZADOK CRAMER,

The Resurrection of the Body;

A Discourse delivered in the Presbyterian Church, in Georgetown, District of Columbia, on Sunday, October 22, 1809.

By SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH,
President of the College of New-Jersey.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, April 13, 1810.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 26th of March, Mr. Livermore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, copies of any letters or despatches which may have been received in the department of state, and do not require secrecy, from Mr. Pinkney, our minister at the court of London, since the receipt of the letter of the secretary of state of the 23d of November last, communicated to this house by the President, on the 29th of said November.

After some debate, the question was taken by ayes and noes, and carried.—Ayes 109, Noes 14.

A committee was accordingly appointed.

Mr. Livermore from the committee appointed to wait on the President to present the resolution of the house passed this morning, reported that they had performed that service, and the President had been pleased to declare that the request of the house should be attended to.

On the 27th, the following message was received by the Speaker.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In consequence of your resolution of the 26th inst, an enquiry has been made into the correspondence of our minister at the court of London with the department of state; from which it appears that no official communication has been received from him since the receipt of the letter of the 23d of November last from the secretary of state. A letter of January 4, 1810, has been received from that minister by Mr. Smith; but being stated to be private and unofficial, and involving moreover personal considerations of a delicate nature, a copy is considered as not within the power of the call made by the house.

JAMES MADISON.

March 27, 1810.

A spotted fever rages with violence at Worcester, Massachusetts. Upwards of 50 cases were reported on the 19th of March. Not less than 6 or 7 additional physicians from other towns were there, but not sufficient to attend the sick. The fever also prevails in several adjoining towns.

From the Boston Gazette, March 29.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The following information from London, to a gentleman of this town, is handed us by one, who is incapable of knowingly abusing the public confidence for a single moment. It is unquestionably derived from an authentic source; and our readers, we think, may perfectly rely on its truth.

"In a formal communication from lord Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney, the conduct of our executive, and the proceedings of Congress, subsequent to the late negociations, are censured in the most unequivocal manner.

"It is asserted by the British cabinet, that Mr. Jackson behaved only as his duty required; that the charge against him is groundless; and that he, as well as his king and country, are treated with an unprecedented rudeness and grossness by the United States.

"Lord Wellesley, beginning, with the offer to renew Mr. Jay's treaty, recites a series of acts, proving the sincere and uniform desire of Great-Britain to meet the United States on fair and friendly conditions, all which have been met with a contrary spirit by the government of the U. States; and he says, that now it is the belief of the British cabinet, that every overture of conciliation, on their part, must be unavailing, because our government are resolved that no adjustment of differences shall be made; and he adds, that although they are disposed to receive propositions from us, yet it cannot be concealed, that none can at present be expected.

"Lord Wellesley took this occasion to remark, that the British government are fully sensible of the great part that is assigned them to act in the present eventful period of the world; and to declare explicitly, that all the means which God has graciously given them, shall be used, so far as is necessary, to resist the establishment of a despotism, which would be more terrible than any yet known in the history of nations."

From the Repertory, March 30.

FURTHER IMPORTANT FACTS.

Besides the particulars of the note of lord Wellesley, stated above, and which we assert with the most perfect confidence, may be relied upon as correct, we add the following, which with no less assurance, we announce as the truth.

"The British government, in their official communication to Mr. Pinkney *censure the publication of Secretary Smith's letter to Mr. Pinkney, of the 23d of November;* and consider Mr. Pinkney's statement to them, on the 2d Jan. *as bottomed on that letter.* They were led *at first*, to hope that the dispute was entirely *personal*, and express great REGRET as well as INDIGNATION to discover it almost entirely *national.* They consider the justification of prescribing written communications, *exclusively*, to Mr. Jackson, by the case of Mr. Canning, as a *mere pretence;* and Mr. Pinkney is confidently appealed to for his knowledge of facts which justify this imputation.

"The proceedings of the American government are animadverted on strongly; but Mr. Pinkney himself is treated with great civility."

When the Spanish minister presented his credentials, to the government of the United States, and was rejected with a full knowledge that he was authorised to offer EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS as compensation for spoliations committed by Spanish ships under French influence on American commerce, and also to settle the definitive boundary of Louisiana, the disputes respecting which had once before nearly involved us in a war with Spain, the people were astonished that such proposals should be spurned in a contemptuous manner. Eight millions of dollars in our "Exhausted Treasury" would have been a pretty thing.—But our wise rulers thought otherwise.—What will the people now say, when they find that the Spanish government of Mexico, which adjoins Louisiana, would not only have cordially joined to fulfil this amicable arrangement in its fullest extent, but that now, considering the rejection as a hostile act, they are putting their frontiers in a state of defence. Should we have a Spanish war on the heels of our other national calamities, great will be the responsiblity of those who have invited it. In such a case what would become of Louisiana, for which we have paid fifteen millions? These things are of too serious a nature to be trifled with.

[*Freeman's Jour.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman high in office in Mexico, to his friend in this city, dated 28th Dec. 1809, *received by the way of the Havanua.*

"The moment his excellency the viceroy received the despatches from don Luis de Onis, announcing that the government of the United States had refused to acknowledge him as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of our Catholic monarch, Ferdinand the 7th, he adopted every measure which prudence dictated on the occasion, ordering at the same time the greatest vigilance on our frontiers, and all along our extensive coasts. This unexpected event caused much indignation among the loyal Mexicans, who hitherto had flattered themselves that the United States would sympathise with the Spaniards in their present calamity, and reciprocate that friendship and assistance they so liberally afforded the Americans during their struggle for liberty and independence; but in this hope they now find themselves disappointed, and the effects thereby produced in the public mind, is by no means favourable towards the United States.

"On the receipt of don Luis de Onis's letter the viceroy convened the council, together with the three fiscals (or attorney generals) and laid before them said despatch, requesting their opinion on the subject of its contents, which they delivered unanimously in the following words, on the 22d inst.

"The members assembled in the extraordinary council convened this day, have taken into consideration the copy of the letter addressed to your excellency by don Luis de Onis, which your excellency has laid before them, are of unanimous opinion and beg leave to inform your excellency, that in the first place he ought to recognize don Luis de Onis as minister plenipotentiary, and envoy extraordinary, of our lord the king don Ferdinand the 7th, and in his name of the supreme central junta, near the United States of America. 2dly. That should the United States, contrary to every expectation and wish, admit a plenipotentiary or envoy from the intruder Joseph Napoleon, as king of Spain, this conduct may be truly considered hostile, and in that case your excellency ought to adopt, with respect to these dominions, a corresponding conduct in regard to the United States. 3dly: In order that your excellency may regulate your conduct on this delicate subject, we presume to observe that it is necessary to request don Luis de Onis to be pleased to communicate to your excellency all such instructions, and give you such information as he may have or shall hereafter receive from the supreme central junta, together with such other information as he may acquire respecting the United States, their armaments, and other measures they may now or hereafter adopt in regard to Spain.—Your excellency may accordingly communicate this resolution to don Luis de Onis, that he may make the necessary use thereof whenever he thinks proper; and also to the commandant of the frontier provinces, that he may be guided thereby, in the several districts under his command."

"The viceroy has also given orders to the treasury to accept and pay all bills drawn by don Luis de Onis for objects connected with his mission."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Barton, of Philadelphia, to a gentleman of Frederick county, Virginia, dated March 15, 1810.

"The remains of four vast cities have been discovered in the Spanish province of Campeachy,* and the vicinity. They are of stone, beautifully constructed and adorned with admirable sculptures, of which I have just seen manuscript engravings. The figures plainly show that these cities were not constructed by any nation of Europe: the phisiognomy bespeaks plainly a civilized race of American Indians, certainly more improved than the Mexicans and Peruvians. This discovery strongly confirms my idea of the *great antiquity* of America; of the ancient state of improvement, of its inhabitants, &c. But perhaps I shall be able, at no very distant period, to give you much more satisfactory information on the subject."

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* *The province of Campeachy lies upon the southern coast of the Gulph of Mexico, or more properly, upon the Bay of Campeachy, in latitude about* 20 *deg. N. and* 300 *miles east of La Vera Cruz.*

[*The Democratic party have been very much dissatisfied with the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, by which it appears government will be obliged to borrow three or four million of dollars to meet the expences of the present year. They insisted that he was mistaken and that we were not only able to fight England but would still have a few thousand dollars to spare for torpedo experiments. In consequence of these notions Mr. Gallatin has been directed to make a new report, which it appears from the following documents, laid before Congress a few days ago, he has done.*]

SIR, *January* 8, 1810.

Having stated in your several reports that loans would constitute the principal resource of the U. States for defraying extraordinary expences, the committee of Ways and Means have instructed me to request that you will report your opinions as to the more eligible mode of obtaining money by loan—keeping in view both the facility of borrowing sums commensurate wit hthe exigencies of the U. States and ultimate extinguishment of the debt contracted.

You have already given your opinion in favour of an increase of duties on importation. To what extent can this be carried with safety? Can any other resources except taxes and loans be relied on for immediate revenue?

I have the honour to be, with respect, Your most obedient,

JOHN W. EPPES.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, Feb. 26th, 1810.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following observations in answer to the several objects of enquiry embraced by your letter of the 8th ult. The amount of extraordinary expences which may be authorised by congress being yet unascertained, it is not even at this time practicable to state with precision the sum which may be wanted on loan for the service of this year. And in relation to ensuing years, it would be premature to lay down any general rules respecting the most eligible mode of borrowing sums of money, commensurate with the exigencies of the U. States in case of war. It is therefore thought sufficient for the present to point out some of the most obvious means of effecting loans generally; leaving it a subject of subsequent consideration to decide according to existing circumstances on the most eligible mode, and on the arrangement of details.

The enquiries of the committee of ways and means apply to the three following points:—1st. What is the most eligible mode of obtaining money by loans, keeping in view both the facility of borrowing sums commensurate with the exigencies of the U. States, and the ultimate extinguishment of the debt contracted? 2dly. To what extent can an increase of duties on importation be carried with safety? 3dly. Can any other resources besides taxes and loans be relied on for immediate revenue?

LOANS.

1st. The commissioners of the sinking fund will, out of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the payment of the debt, reimburse in 1810 the residue of the exchanged six per cent stock, amounting to $3,750,000, and in 1811, the whole of the converted six per cent stock, amounting to $1,360,000. It is probable that the owners of those two species of stock would consent to re-loan the amount, provided it was irredeemable for a few years.

2dly. It has already been stated in the annual report of November 5th, 1807, referred to in that of this year, "that the several banks of the United States might find it convenient, as the diminished commerce of the country might require less capital, to loan to government a considerable portion of their capital stock, then computed at about forty millions of dollars." Such temporary loans can be obtained only to a limited amount; but they are convenient in two respects; 1st. They do not diminish the facility of obtaining other loans from individuals, inasmuch as they do not increase the amount of stock at market: 2dly. Being redeemable at will, and in any sums which may suit the convenience of government, interest is paid only as long as the money is wanted; and the extinguishment of the debt contracted is rendered more easy and certain.

3d. Loans may be obtained from individuals to an extent commensurate with the national capital, and limited by the existing demand for that capital for private purposes. The terms must vary according to circumstances, always giving the preference to the most simple form that can effect the object. A portion of the public lands may perhaps, if necessary, either as a premium, or by giving an option to subscribers, be as advantageously applied in facilitating loans or improving their terms.

4th. Treasury notes, bearing interest and payable to order, one year after date, may be annually issued to a moderate amount, and be put in circulation both through the medium of banks and in payment of supplies. A portion would be absorded during the year by the payment of public lands and revenue bonds, and the redemption of the residue be provided for by the loan of the ensuing year. This annual anticipation of the revenue, though liable to abuse, may, if kept within strict bounds, facilitate both the collection of the revenue and the loans themselves.

In relation to the extinguishment of the debt contracted, those who borrow can do nothing more than to provide and pledge sufficient for that object, and to give such a form to the debt as may not impede its redemption. To render it irredeemable for no longer time than is necessary, in order to obtain the money; to make it reimbursable by instalments at fixed periods; never to create, for the sake of diminishing the annual interest, a greater nominal amount than the sum actually borrowed, and above all never to incur expences which are not actually necessary for the defence or welfare of the country, are principles essential for a nation which does not contemplate a system of perpetual and increasing debt. But for its actual reimbursement we must principally depend on the return of prosperous circumstances, on the growing resources of the country, and on the wisdom of our successors. The artificial provisions of a fund may always be rendered inefficient by the necessities or extravagance of government. The real amount of a national debt cannot be diminished unless the aggregate of revenue including the funds assigned to the sinking fund, and exclusively of new loans, exceeds the aggregate of expenditures, other than those for the payment of the principal of the debt. Favorable circumstances, and a rigid economy in the current expences, have enabled the United States to reimburse, during the last eight years, one half of the debt created by the revolutionary war, and during some of the ensuing years.

Similar circumstances, and an adherence to the same principles, will be requisite to secure the actual reimbursements of the debt which it may now be necessary to contract. But that govern-

ment will possess resources amply sufficient for that object, cannot be doubted. The proceeds of the public lands would alone, slowly perhaps, but certainly, extinguish a much greater debt than the United States have it now in their power to create. And it is sufficiently ascertained that the national wealth of the United States, and therefore the means of raising revenue, increase in a ratio still more rapid than their population, a population which almost doubles every twenty years.

These considerations, connected with others stated at large in the annual reports of November 1807 and December 1308, have produced a conviction that loans might without danger be resorted to as the principal resource for supporting a war. Permit me at the same time to observe, that the suggestion has been confined to that object alone; and that excepting the case of war, either immediate or contemplated, it appears consistant with sound policy to raise during the year the means of defraying all the national expences, borrowing no larger sum than the amount of principal of old debt paid during the year. The propriety of providing, even in time of war, a revenue equal to the annual expenses on a peace establishment, the interest of the existing debt, and that on the loans which may be raised, has also been suggested in former reports.

INCREASE OF DUTIES.

On that susject but little can be added to the opinions expressed on former accasions. I still think that this source of revenue is in the United States, and at this time the most productive, the easiest to collect, the least burthensome to the great mass of the people; and that the duties on importation generally may, in case of war, be doubled without inconvenience or danger.

In times of peace, and particularly under existing circumstances, habits of smuggling might be promoted by so great an increase. But the precise rate which may with safety be adopted, can only be a matter of opinion, to be tested by experience. I would not hesitate however to mention an additional duty of five per cent on merchandise paying ad valorem duties, and an increase of 33 1-3 per ct. on the existing duties on all other articles, as attended with very little danger, and preferable to any other new source of taxation. A renewal of the duty on salt, which produced six hundred thousand dollars a year, may be exceptionable in other respects, but on account of the bulk of the article, is liable to no objection in the present view of the subject.

It was stated in the annual report of December last, that an increase of duties would not, on account of the terms of credit allowed for the payment of duties, supercede the necessity of a loan for the service of this year. The amount of that loan might of course be diminished, if no credit, or a credit of only sixty days was allowed for the payment of the proposed additional duties.

PUBLIC LANDS.

These constitute the only great national resource exclusively of loans and taxes. They have already been mentioned as forming a fund for the ultimate extinguishment of the public debt; and the possibility of their being used as a means of facilitating loans, has been suggested. A portion might also be usefully applied as a bounty to officers and soldiers whenever it may become necessary to raise a considerable force. But as an object of immediate revenue, I much doubt whether this can be materially increased without a radical change in the present system.

Not less than ten land offices are now in full operation, offering a great choice of good lands, situated in various climates and suited to the habits of the citizens of every portion of the union. They are sold at the rate of two dollars an acre, or rather at one dollar and sixty-four cents, if paid for at the time of purchase, and in tracts of one hundred and sixty acres.—As much is sold as there is actual demand for land in similar situations at that price. The sales are, however, almost exclusively confined to those who are or intend to become actual settlers, and all the money which can be raised by that description of purchasers is annually paid to the United States. In order to increase immediately the amount of sales, a different capital from that which has heretofore been applied to that object, the capital of persons who will purchase for the purpose of selling again with a profit, must be brought into action. But it is evident that no person will purchase lands at the present price as an object of speculation, whilst the United States continue to sell at the same price in small tracts. To effect the proposed object, it would be necessary not only to reduce the price, but to make a difference between that of lands sold in large tracts, and that asked for small tracts, sufficient to encourage purchasers on an extensive scale. That alteration might produce an additional revenue, but appears to me extremely injurious in other respects. The present system of sales has been tried, and answers the expectations of the legislature. A gradual increase must, notwithstanding some temporary fluctuations, necessarily take place. On that I would rely; nor would I venture to suggest any other change than that already proposed on a former occasion, a moderate and general reduction of prices, discountenancing at the same time all sales on credit, but continuing to sell at the same rate large and small tracts of land.

I have the honour to be,
Very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. JOHN W. EPPES, *Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.*

Acting a PUN.

In a room full of ladies and gentlemen, a lady requested a gentleman who sat next to the fire to *ring* the *bell*. "I never before," said the gentleman "heard of *acting* a pun: for once I will try," So saying, he rose, pulled a gold ring from his finger, approached the lady who had requested him to ring the bell, and who was the finest lady in the room, and deliberately put the ring on one of her fingers; saying, "it is with much pleasure indeed that I obey your orders, and thus *ring* the *Belles*.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 2.*

Latest from Spain.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were politely favoured with Cadiz papers to Feb. 10, by captain Taylor of the ship Caledonia, from that port.

We learn that the French army, after passing the Sierra Morena, had taken Seville—drove the whole country *en masse*, before them into Cadiz, captured Port Maria, the watering place, opposite the city of Cadiz, where they were fortifying themselves. They had been fired upon constantly from a British two decker, and 40 gun boats, but without success. A flag had been into Cadiz to demand its surrender, to its lawful sovereign and friend, King Joseph; the answer returned was, that the loyal people of Cadiz knew no king but Ferdinand.

The Junta were at the head of Cadiz bay, at a small place called Illea. The French and Spanish men of war had their sails bent, and were ready for sea, to the number of 17. The British admiral Purvis, with about 12 ships of war, was at Cadiz, and appeared to have the principal direction. Cadiz being so much crowded with people from the country, water was very scarce, and all business at a stand.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Captain Borger, of the ship John and Edward, (arrived at New-York) left Lisbon on the 5th ult. He informs, that the French army was fast approaching the borders of Portugal, and had reached Baventa. Bonaparte, at the head of an army of 100,000 men, was marching through Spain and Portugal; and captain B. says he was informed by Gen. Fane, of the British army, that he expected the French would have Lisbon in April. The British army had received a reinforcement of 5000 men, and expected as many more in the month of March. A squadron of gunboats had gone up the Tagus to prevent the French from crossing. A number of the inhabitants of Lisbon had left that place for Brazil.

The London Courier of January 18, says, "The American consul, Mr. Forbes, we understand, has retired from Hamburgh, to the Westphalian territory, apprehending some insult or violence from the inhabitants of that city. Their indignation was excited by his having denounced four American vessels that arrived at Hamburgh with American papers, but which in fact sailed from an English port. The vessels were seized and sequestrated, and will no doubt be condemned. This interposition was warmly resented by the whole commercial class."

From the Charleston Times, March 17.

A gentleman arrived at St. Bartholomew's from Antigua, just before the sailing of the Nancy, informed capt. Colfax, that the British had entire possession of all the French West-India islands. After the capitulation of Guadaloupe, General Ernouf had requested permission to come to the United States, but was peremptorily refused both by admiral Cochrane and general Beckworth, who determined he should be sent to England, together with all the French forces at Guadaloupe, consisting of about 15,000 men. Capt. Colfax was further informed, that the French inhabitants were very much incensed against gen. Ernouf, in consequence of the capitulation, and immediately repaired to one of the forts which they gallantly defended and kept possession of till the 14th of February, when it was given up, after much bloodshed. The British, previous to going against Guadaloupe, had reinforced their West-India regiments by a number of recruits, taken from the plantations of the inhabitants of the British islands, and had given bonds for the value of them; all of whom had been cut to peices before the fort which the inhabibitants had taken possession of, after Gen. Ernouf's capitulation Gen. Ernouf was said to been have so much ashamed of his conduct, as to pass through the town to the British vessel in which he was to embark, with the utmost secrecy. The British was observed from the heights of St. Bartholomews, to take possession of St. Martins on the 15th Feb. without the opposition. The prevailing opinion in the West-Indies was, that Ernouf capitulated under certain pleasing expectations, which have not been realised—one of which was, that he would have been allowed to come to the U. States, where it is said he has the principal part of an immense property accumulated since his government in the West-Indies. He is now an old man, and probably retirement in the United States would be desirable to him. It is pretty certain he will not wish to go to France again.

The captain and Purser of the French privateer Superieur had been on shore at St. Bartholomews, where it was currently reported as information coming from themselves, that they had captured burt and sunk, 32 British vessels; but they treated American vessels with the utmost respect. The brig Eliza, Taylor, of this port, was boarded by them on the 24th ult. and treated politely. The captain of the privateer informed captain Taylor that he had cash enough on board the Superieur to ballast her, that he defied all the cruisers on the West-India station, and that it was his intention to come shortly to Charleston.

The democrats of New Hampshire have succeeding in their election by a small majority. The continuance and success of democracy has made many infidels: for the bible somewhere informs us that the reign of the unrighteous is *short*.

Thomas Cromwell,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership, his brother JOHN CROMWELL. The business therefore will be done in future in the name of

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL,

Who have for SALE at their COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel
Whiskey do.
Kentucky Tobacco by the keg
Do. Segars by the barrel
Do. tar'd Cabling by the coil and lb.
Do. Powder by the keg
Tin Ware assorted, packed in barrels
First rate Stills by the gallon and lb.
Still cocks and worms
Flaxseed oil by the barrell
Geneva Window and Hollow Glass, assorted, (window glass advanced in price one dollar per box)
Scythes and Sickles by the dozen
Cyder-royal by the barrel
Barr, roll'd and slit Iron and Castings, &c.

Pittsburgh, 6th April, 1810.

N. B. They want an Apprentice about 15 or 16 years age; one who writes a good hand, is pretty well versed in figures, and unexceptionable character will meet with a good situation.

Pursuant to an order of Orphans Court, of Venango county, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Town of Franklin, on Monday the 7th day of May next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described Farm or Tract of Land, situate in French creek township, Venango county, containing 300 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances. There is a grist mill erected on said farm, now in operation, with other buildings, about five acres of good meadow cleared thereon, and lies on each side Sandy creek, 4 miles from Franklin. The farm adjoins the tract on which John Dewoody resides. Due attendance at the time of sale will be given and the terms made known by JOHN LAWRIE, one of the administrators of John Stephens, deceased.

WILLIAM MOORE, *Clerk of Orphans Court.*

March 20, 1810.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Monongahela Bridge.

IN pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act authorising the governor "to incorporate a company for erecting a "bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite "the Borough of Pittsburgh, in the county of "Allegheny," passed the 20th day of March 1810, PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that *BOOKS* will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock for erecting said bridge, at the times and places following, viz:—

At the *Court-House*, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 5th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

At *Washington*, on Monday the 21st day of May next, at the house of Matthew Ocheltree, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

At *Uniontown*, on Monday the 28th day of May next, at the house of Thomas Collins, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

At *Greensburgh*, on Monday the 4th day of June next, at the house of Simon Drum, sen. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

At which times and places, some one of the commissioners will attend for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, and the first instalment thereon, agreeably to law.

GEORGE STEVENSON,
JAMES O'HARA,
WM. M'CANDLESS,
DAVID EVANS,
EPHRAIM PENTLAND,
JACOB BELTZHOOVER,
ADAMSON TANNEHILL,
THOMAS CROMWELL,
THOMAS ENOCHS,
} COMMISSIONERS.

April 9. 4t.

STATE BUILDINGS

At Harrisburgh.

IN pursuance of an act of the Legislature, entitled, "*An act establishing the Seat of Government, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburgh, in the county of Dauphin.*"

Notice is hereby given,

by the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said act, that proposals will be received by them, until the FIFTEENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, from any person or persons who shall be willing to undertake the building of the PUBLIC OFFICES, mentioned therein—to wit:—One Office for the Secretary of the Commonwealth—One for the Secretary of the Land Office—One for the Surveyor General—One for the Auditor General—One for the Treasurer—and one Office for any purpose, to which it may hereafter be applied—each of which Offices shall be fire proof, for the safe keeping of all the records and papers belonging to said offices respectively.

The said Offices, conformably to the plan agreed upon, are to be contained in two buildings, each to be sixty-three feet in front, and forty in depth, and two stories high. It is proposed, that the contractor shall undertake to erect, and finish the whole of the said buildings, at a stipulated price; and that the same shall be done, agreeably to the description following, to wit:—

The cellar shall have strong and sufficient walls—the lower story of the buildings to be fifteen feet in height—the second, or upper story, to be fourteen feet in height, and the roof to be covered with slate, and to have a stone cornice.

For further details, those who may be inclined to make proposals, are referred to the plan agreed upon, now in the possession of *Jacob Bucher*, Esq. of Harrisburg.

It is to be understood, that the parties contracting for the erecting the said buildings, must give bond to the Commissioners, for the use of the Commonwealth, with sufficient surety, or sureties, for the true performance of their contracts.

JOHN DORSEY,
EDWARD CROUCH,
JACOB BUCHER,
} *Com'rs.*

Harrisburg, March 28, 1810.

TO LET,

The HOUSE in the Public Square, next door to Doctor Mowry's. Apply to

CHARLES WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, April 11, 1810.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the evening of the 5th inst. a Negro man named JACK; about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout made, talks quick, and lisps a little, and wears his hair braided in three or four plaits before; had on a blue roundabout, white homespun trowsers, a white humhum shirt, and an old black hat tore about the rim.

I purchased said negro in Baltimore, but as he is formerly from New-Orleans, he may probably endeavour to get to that place. Any person delivering said negro to Messrs. NICHOLSON & SALKELD, in Pittsburgh, or lodge him in any jail, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

GEORGE BLACK.

April 9, 1810.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

JUST RECEIVED
From the proprietors and for Sale Wholesale and Retail by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STEETS PITTSBURGH.
A fresh supply of

GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY
MEDICINES.
Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,
PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.
Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.

Dr. Robertson's
CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, *etc.*

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Dr. Robertson's
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weaknesses, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, *etc.*

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

Dr. Robertson's
PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.
(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *etc.*

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

As the certificates attested by many respectable persons are too numerous for this paper, the proprietor requests the reader to persue the pamphlet accompanying the medicines, which may be had gratis at the places of sale.

TAKE NOTICE.
DR. ROBERTSON'S
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—*Dr.* Robertson's Family Medicine, prepared only by T. W. *D*yott.

Observe that none are genuine without the signature of
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

N. B. Country store keepers will find it their advantage to supply themselves with a quantity of these invaluable medicines, as they would thereby not only make a handsome profit to themselves, but be the means of saving the lives of many of their fellow citizens. Such persons can always be supplied on moderate terms without any risk, as the proprietor engages at any time to return the amount of all medicines purchased of him, that may remain on their hands unsold, on being delivered to him in good order.

CAUTION.

As there are a number of pretended specifics daily offered to the public, (for the cure of complaints to which *Dr.* Robertson's Family Medicines are particularly adapted,) *Dr. D*yott conceives it his duty to caution the ungarded public, to attend to the above instructions, and enquire particularly for *Dr.* ROBERTSON'S GENUINE MEDICINES, otherwise they are liable to imposition, and lose not only their money, their time and health, but are disappointed in their hopes, and their disease, if not made worse, recovery is considerably retarded.

☞ *See the following certificates.*

CERTIFICATE

Of the Rev. *Dr.* Jones, pastor of the Baptist Church, and late chaplain to gen. Wayne.

Chester county, July 21, 1809.

SIR—you may be surprised at my delay in giving a certificate of the great efficacy of *Dr.* Robertson's Stomachic Elixir of Health. The chief reason of the delay, was to have more opportunities of its efficacy. I will state my own case:—In April 1807, I was seized with a violent influenza which baffled all medicines I could think of, I bled largely, but found no relief, at last I purchased a bottle of the Elixer, it relieved me very much, and another bottle completely cured me; I then recommended it to others, troubled with coughs, and I do not remember one instance, in which it has failed; I think it my duty to recommend it to the citizens of the United States, as the best medicine that ever came under my notice.

DAVID JONES.
Dr. T. W. Dyott, Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Wm. Ayres, late rector of St. George's Paris, Accomac, Virginia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7th, 1809.

Dear Sir—Providentially I have taken dr. Robertson's Vegetable Nervious Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative, a sufficient time to find relief in a nervous disease; I have since recommended your medicines to several of my acquaintance who have been much relieved by them; I shall endeavor to introduce them into all the families which I am acquainted: I believe them to be good: and I sm satisfied, after their first trial, they will never be laid aside for any other medicine.

WM. AYRES,
No. 112, north Fifth street.
Dr. T. W. Dyott.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. *Dr.* HAMILTON.

I have been for six years past afflicted with the rheumatism in my neck and shoulders; at times the pain was so excruciating as to prevent me lying down in bed. After having every advice, without finding any relief, I was advised to make a trial of doct. Robertson's Gout and rheumatic drops, which I declare have entirely removed the pain, and I now enjoy better health than I have done for a number of years.

It is six months since I had any rheumatic pain. I have recommended the above drops to some of my friends, who have been greatly relieved by them.

(Signed) G. HAMILTON, D. D.

FROM BALTIMORE.
To Dr. Dyott, Philadelphia.

SIR—I am happy to have it my power to procure you a certificate of the good effects produced by dr. Robertson's Stomachic Elixir of Health, in the case of *Mr. D*avis, of which is the following, viz.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Lewis *D*avis.

Baltimore, June 17th 1809.

SIR—I was afflicted with a cough, pain in my side and breast, for upwards of five months which rendered me scareely capable of transacting my business—when, fortunately, I saw an advertisement of dr. Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Elixer of Health, I purchased a bottle at your store, in order to give it a trial, and to my great consolation found my cough abate; pains in my side and limbs entirely gone, and my breast freed from an obstruction that prevented my expanding my lungs, so that I could not fetch full breath. Upwards of three months have elapsed, and no return of any of the above complaints, and thank God, am now as well as ever I was in my life. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, for the benefit of the public.

I am sir, your most obedient, &c.
LEWIS DAVIS.
Lower Bridge, Jones's Falls.

Dr. Love, No. 16, Market Space, Agent.
The above is a true copy of the original in my possession.
JOHN LOVE.

The Balm of Iberia.

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, as the most sovereign remedy for curing defects of the skin, for beautifying, and for preserving its beauty, that has ever been offered to benefit the Ladies of this country.

So salubrious is its nature, and beautifying its effects, that, in a short time using, it improves the skin to perfection: rendering it smooth, white, odoriferous and healthy.

It is a great acquisition to have the complexion of the skin improved, and that article that is most innocent, yet efficacious.

The application of this Balm neither smarts nor irritates the skin: on the contrary it cools and refreshes it. And therefore Gentlemen whose faces are tender will find it very good to use after shaving.

The above Balm is sold by appointment of the proprietor by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists, Corner of Wood and Third Streets*, where also may be had the following genuine medicines.

Dr. Tissot's
CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price two dollars.)

Dr. Jebb's
NATURES RESTORATIVE A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.
(Price two dollars.)

Dr. Godbold's
VEGITABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

Take notice that none are genuine without the signature of
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
SIGN OF THE HAND-SAW AND PLANE,
In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a neat assortment of *IRONMONGERY*, consisting of hand and panel saws, sash and tenant saws, files of all sorts, knob locks and knob latches of all sizes, trunk, chest and till locks, butt hinges and screws of Pittsburgh manufacture, plane irons, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash only.

N. B. *W. Scott* carries on the Plane making as usual. Orders will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

Two Apprentices wanted to the above - siness.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

Surgeons Instruments,
FOR SALE BY
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

	Dolls.	*Cts.*
Amputating Instruments, elegantly finished in mahogany cases,	40	00
Cupping do. in morocco cases,	6	00
Dissecting do. - - -	8	00
Pocket do. full sets, high finished	20	00
Ditto, do. do. middle size, -	18	00
Ditto, do. do. small, - -	16	00
Tooth Keys of all sorts, from 2 to	3	50
White Spring Lancets, morocco cases,	2	50
Ditto, do. common,	1	00
Surgeons Scissars, crooked and strait,	1	75
Elastic Trusses, morocco,	3	00
Catheters, male and female (silver)	1	75
Forceps for extracting teeth	2	00
Punches, do. - -	1	25
Torniquits, - - -	4	50

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1810.

NOTICE.

OWEN and OLIVER EVANS, having finished their *STEAM MILL*, in Pittsburgh, which is now in operation manufacturing Flour and Meal, and having conveyed one sixth part thereof to *George Evans*, and duly empowered him to act for them, the business will be carried on by George Evans, under the firm of *THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL COMPANY.* The highest price will be given for Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Corn and Oats. Wheat, rye and buckwheat flour and corn meal—chopped rye—corn feed and bran, &c. will be kept for Sale.

OWEN EVANS,
OLIVER EVANS,
GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, *December* 6, 1809.

N. B. The highest price will be given for good Wheat, Fifty Cents per bushel for Rye and Forty Cents per bushel for Corn, eithe shelled or in the ear.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,
Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

LAND TO LEASE.

FIVE *TRACTS OF LAND*, each containing 200 acres, situated on the waters of Sewickly, in Ohio township, will be leased for a term of years, on improving leases. The terms will be made advantages to the settler. For particulars apply to *THOMAS ENOCHS* Esq. corner of Market Street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh. Feb. 7, 1810.

Two or Three Journeymen
TIN PLATE WORKERS.

Wanted; also, two or three Apprentices to said business. Apply to
BANTON & MILTENBERGER.
Pittsburgh, December 28, 1809.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

WHO can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.
August 29, 1809.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

TO BE RENTED,
And possession given immediately.

THAT well known Tavern, *Sign of Gen. Washington*, in the Town of Mercer.—The House is large, commodious and well finished, and the Stables extensive and excellent. A meadow lot, clover lots, and apple orchard, may be had with the tavern. The whole will be rented for one or three years. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.
Mercer, March 20, 1810.